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(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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S153

日登廿月式十

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1919.

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JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

HER ATTITUDE TOWARDS RUSSIA.

Fair Play Promised to China.

We are indebted to the Japanese Consul General for the following telegraphic summary of the address delivered by Viscount Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Japanese Parliament on the 21st January, 1919. "The gigantic struggle which has ravaged the whole of the world for the past four years has ended in the complete victory of the Allies and the work which the Peace Conference has in view is not only the restoration of peace between the Allies and their enemies but the establishment of peace throughout the whole world upon solid and enduring foundations. It contemplates not only putting an end to the present struggle, but the prevention of the outbreak of war for ages to come. In this conviction we are decided to co-operate in all sincerity with our Allies at the Peace Conference for the realisation of plans conducive to the accomplishment of these objects. The relations between Japan and the Allied Powers have considerably increased in solidarity, due to community of interest governing those relations in the prosecution of the war. The visit of H. I. H. Prince Higashi Fushimi to England and his itinerancy to other Allied Powers have gone a long way in strengthening the bonds of friendship between this country and the Allied Powers.

"Next, I have to dwell upon to Russian question. In full accord with Great Britain, France, Italy, and China, Japanese forces were despatched to Eastern Siberia in August last. In order to relieve the critical situation of the Czechoslovak troops, the grave danger which had once threatened their existence has been averted and the primary object of our military undertaking in Siberia has now been accomplished. Realising, however, that the complete withdrawal of our troops from Siberia at this moment might create a serious situation, prejudicial to the preservation of order in these regions to the Japanese Government have no alternative, but to maintain for the time being a certain portion of their forces in various locations in Eastern Siberia. At the same time, they have decided to effect as great a reduction in the number of Japanese troops as the absolute requirements of the situation will permit. We do not forget for the moment the conspicuous services which Russia rendered at the initial stages of the war in the Allied cause, regardless of the enormous sacrifices involved by diverting or checking the German military activities on various fronts. Unfortunately, the internal trouble which suddenly broke out in Russia in the midst of the Great War forced her to withdraw from the struggle against the Germans; yet our hearts go out in full sympathy to the Russians in their present plight, and we entertain a sanguine hope that the efforts now being made by the patriotic elements in various parts of Russia for the establishment of a unified and orderly Government may be crowned with success. We confidently look forward to the rehabilitation of Russia as one of the Great Powers to contribute to the progress and civilisation of the world, and we are quite ready to offer her all due assistance for this purpose. We have no intention whatever to interfere in the internal politics of Russia, still less would our policy be influenced by any tendency to take advantage of the domestic troubles in Russia to promote any selfish aims of territorial or economic aggression.

"Turning to the Chinese question, it has been a source of grave concern to us that the protracted civil strife in that country has proved as disastrous to the welfare of China herself as it is harmful to the interests of Foreign Powers. We therefore tendered our friendly advice to both of the contending factions on December 2nd last in conjunction with Great Britain, France, America, and Italy. Further, in view of the present aspect of the situation, it was apprehended that any financial help given to China at this juncture might give rise to a general misgiving and hamper the speedy settlement of the pending differences, to the serious disadvantage of China and Japan alike. Accordingly, we have come to the decision to refrain from giving to China any financial assistance, either in the form of loans or otherwise, calculated to create any apprehension that it might ferment political complications in that country. The Government cannot, however, undertake to discourage any financial or economic enterprises of its nationals so long as they are the natural and legitimate outgrowth of special relations between the two neighbouring and friendly nations. It is gratifying to note that the two contending elements in China have, since then, suspended their military activities, and that the consensus of opinion in favour of the speedy inauguration of a Peace Conference, is now on a fair way to becoming realised. It is the ardent hope of the Government that the Chinese statesmen of the various political affiliations may speedily establish peace and unity within the borders of the Republic in order to keep pace with the world situation.

"In view of mischievous rumours circulated abroad from time to time in regard to our policy in China, I have to say a few words here by way of explanation. It goes without saying that Japan has no territorial ambitions in China, as elsewhere; neither does she contemplate any action which might militate against the development of the legitimate interests and welfare of the Chinese nation. We have solemnly pledged ourselves to respect the independence, and territorial integrity of China and to abide faithfully by the principle of equal opportunity and the Open Door for commerce and industry. We desire to place our relations with China upon a basis of justice and mutual helpfulness such as is calculated to bring about a lasting and complete understanding between the two nations. We intend to remain a sincere friend of China and to use our best endeavours for the development of a brilliant future for China and the general well-being of the Chinese people.

"We are therefore particularly anxious to deal in a spirit of justice and friendliness with all questions which may come up before the Peace Conference affecting Chinese interests. Upon the acquisition of the right of the free disposal from Germany of the leased territory at Kiauchau we will restore it to China in accordance with the terms of the Notes complementary to the Treaty of May 25th, 1915, regarding Shantung Province. At the same time, we have to rely in a large measure upon the rich natural resources of China in order to assure our own economic existence. I have no doubt that both the Government and the people of China, in full appreciation of their friendly and neighbourly relations with Japan, would not deny us needed co-operation in this respect. They may certainly count on our ready assistance, regardless of the nature and magnitude of the cases that may arise in realisation of their legitimate aspirations which would all be conducive to the promotion of the general welfare of China, not to mention the question of financial and economic aid necessary for the security and happiness of China in general.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

"With the complete collapse of the Teutonic Powers, the whole world is now on the road to reconstruction. The ideal underlying this movement is to assure the definite establishment of a lasting peace, based upon justice, and this ideal is on all fours with the traditional policy of this country. Japan has no aspiration but to seek the consummation of the free and unfettered development of her national life along the highway of justice and peace and to have the open door of the whole world assured to the legitimate and rightful activities of the nation. And an impartial student of the history of the Empire will not fail to admit that this basic principle has always guided and governed our foreign policy. The life of a nation is eternal. All aggressive designs and artful machinations are only destined to breed a lasting sore in the heart of nations; they impair for ever the dignity and prestige of the State. With this conviction, we are determined to pursue a fair and clean policy in all international relations."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BROTHERLY UNITY TO PREVAIL.

Paris, January 20.
Exactly 48 years, day for day, after the foundation of the German Empire at Versailles, the Peace Conference opened yesterday in Paris.
President Poincaré welcomed the emissaries of civilisation to Paris, which was the chief objective during four years of German hateful covetousness. He said the victory of the Allies was essentially the victory of right, complete and absolute, the enemy having begged for an armistice to save himself from irremediable disaster.

President Wilson suggested that the permanent Chairman of the Conference be M. Clemenceau, saying France was deserving of precedence because she had undergone the most tragical sufferings of the war, and it was more delightful to honour France because they could honour the person of her distinguished servant, M. Clemenceau.

Mr. Lloyd George seconded the proposition, remarking that the world was thirsting and hungering for peace. The fact that M. Clemenceau was Chairman was proof that there would be no delay except in the inevitable settlement of essential difficulties. M. Clemenceau's untiring energy had helped the Allies in their time of trial and he represented the heroism and genius of the indomitable people of France.

M. Clemenceau returned thanks. He said:—"We came here as friends; we hope to be leaving the Conference room as brothers. Everything will be subordinated to brotherly unity."

The subject before the Conference at the next meeting will be the League of Nations.—Havas.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

TO BE PARTIALLY LIFTED.

Paris, January 20.
An important agreement has been reached among the Great Powers concerning the blockade of Germany which will be lifted to a certain extent to relieve the shortage of fats, thus aiding in quelling the spread of Bolshevism, but the blockade remains the biggest weapon in the hands of the Allies to force the terms when signing the final Treaty.—Havas.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN THE PROVINCES.

London, January 20.
In connection with the German Elections, firing, including machine-gunning, occurred at night-time in the vicinity of the Vorwärts buildings. Government troops retaliated, whereupon the Spartacists discontinued. Apart from this sporadic firing, nothing important occurred in Berlin.

The Elections were carried out without disturbance. A feature was that women and soldiers voted for the first time, the former being particularly in evidence. Families mostly proceeded en bloc to the polling booths, led by the head of the family.

Serious disturbances occurred at some provincial places. The Spartacists fired on the polling booths at Hamborn, partly prevented voting at Kattowitz and stole the voting urns at Dinslaken.

SEARCH FOR ARMS.

Amsterdam, January 21.
On election day in Berlin the Government troops constantly searched pedestrians and occupants of motor cars and carriages for arms.

HAMBURG QUIET.

Copenhagen, January 21.
A message from Hamburg says the Elections passed off quietly. There was heavy polling.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES DISSATISFIED.

London, January 21.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Peace Conference's decision that belligerent nations alone discuss and fix the League of Nations rules is considerably dissatisfying neutrals. The British proposals for the League are completed.

WAR-TIME TEA RESTRICTIONS.

A PLEA FOR THEIR ABOLITION.

London, January 13.
The Times says the tea trade is dissatisfied at the continuance of the war-time restrictions. Probably the Government will be pressed to allow the trade exercise of individual enterprise which, it is maintained, is now essential if the whole industry is not to be permanently injured.

It is understood that if the present flat price of 2s. 8d. per pound is abolished, the large distributing firms are prepared to guarantee that all the cheap tea that is required will be available, and no loss shall be incurred by the Government through the liquidation of supplies.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

H. R. H. PRINCE JOHN'S DEATH.

London, January 19.
The medical bulletin with reference to H. R. H. Prince John's death states that he had suffered since infancy from epileptic fits, which lately became more frequent and more severe.
The Prince passed away in sleep, following an attack at 5.30 on the afternoon of the 18th at Sandringham.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

A HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

Bombay, January 8 (delayed).
Following the influenza epidemic Bombay is now suffering severely from cholera the spread of which is largely attributable to the heavy influx from the famine districts. The deaths in Bombay during the week ending January 4 were 1,900, of which 750 were due to cholera. In the preceding week there were 1,600 deaths, of which 550 were due to cholera. The latest figures, however, show a considerable improvement.

BOLSHEVIKS FLEEING IN ESTHONIA.

SWEDISH HELP INADVISABLE.

Stockholm, January 19.
The Swedish General Sjalmarson has arrived at Helsinki from Esthonia, where he has been investigating the question of sending a Swedish voluntary expedition to help the Esthonians. He states the Bolshevists are fleeing panic-stricken and now occupy only one-sixth of Esthonia. They have murdered 500 persons, including women, children and the aged, in the town of Wesenberg. General Sjalmarson considers that Swedish assistance is hardly advisable owing to the precariousness of the economical situation.

SIR HENRY MAY RESIGNS.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

His Governorship to Cease Next Month.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary sends us the following communication:—

"I am directed to inform you that the Officer Administering the Government has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that the Governor, which has been accepted from the end of February. The Secretary of State has accepted it with much reluctance and with warm thanks for Sir Henry May's long and distinguished services. He does not doubt that this feeling will be fully shared by the Colony, for which he has done so much."

"His Excellency feels sure that the news of the resignation of Sir Henry May will be received with the deepest regret by all classes of the community."

"A meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils will be held on Saturday the 25th January, at which a resolution will be moved."

Sir Francis Henry May is the fourth son of the late Right Hon. G.A.C. May, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and of Olivia, daughter of Sir Mathew Barrington, Bart. of Glenstal, Co. Limerick. He was born on March 14, 1860, at Dublin. After being at Harrow, he proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the B.A. degree and was first honourman and prizeman in Classics and Modern Languages in 1881. In the same year he was appointed, after a competitive examination, to a cadetship in Hongkong, but before coming to the East he served in the Colonial Office for twelve months. He studied the Cantonese dialect for six months and has since written a guide to Cantonese. From the end of 1883 to the end of 1886 he was in Peking learning the Mandarin dialect and at the end of that time passed an examination for interpreters in the Consular Service. Upon returning to Hongkong, Sir Henry was employed as Assistant Registrar General and as interpreter for the Governor at interviews with and receptions of high Chinese officials. In 1895 he was awarded a Companion of the Order of St. Michael

and St. George in recognition of the special services which he rendered during the plague of 1894 and in suppressing the strike of 1895, which, while it lasted, paralysed the shipping in the Harbour. Perhaps one of the greatest public services that he rendered was in bringing to light the widespread corruption that existed in the police force which he was commanding at the time. This work was truly a great one and for two years he was busily engaged in purging the force of dishonest members and in reorganising the Criminal Investigation Department, which he kept under his own control. Two years later he was engaged in organising the Police Force in the New Territory and in quelling the lawlessness which was very rife just after that newly acquired area had been taken over by the British. As Superintendent of the Victoria Gaol, a post which he held in conjunction with that of Captain Superintendent of the Police and Fire Brigade, he placed the whole of the prison system on a separate basis, and while increasing the deterrent effect of the imprisonment he greatly increased the means of affording industrial development by causing such work as printing, etc., for the Government Offices to be carried out by the prisoners.

It was in 1902 that Sir Henry (then Mr.) May received the appointment of Colonial Secretary but he had had considerable experience in that office before, extending as far back as 1887, when he was acting Assistant Colonial Secretary, a post in which he was confirmed four years later. From 1895 he held a seat on the Legislative Council, until his departure for Fiji in 1910 and later, by virtue of his office as Colonial Secretary, he occupied a seat on the Executive Council. It was during his Colonial Secretaryship that he administered the Government upon three occasions—for eight months in 1903 and 1904 between the departure of Sir Henry Arthur Blake and the arrival of Sir Matthew Nathan; for five weeks at the close of 1906 and the beginning of 1907 during the absence of Sir Matthew Nathan on sick leave; and for three months in 1907 before the arrival of Sir Frederick Lugard.

It was in the early part of 1911 that Sir Henry May severed an unbroken period of service in Hongkong, when he was appointed Commissioner for the Western Pacific. His departure was deeply regretted, but when in the following year he was made

THE CABARET DANCES.

GOOD FINANCIAL RESULT.

The management in connection with the two recent Cabaret Dances held in the Dance Hall on Murray Parade Ground take pleasure in stating that the net profits of same, amounting to \$627.03 have been handed over to the "Heather-Dee" Fund of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society. We have been also asked to state that thanks are due to the following:—

Commodore and Officers H.M.S. —for loan of flags, etc.
Major Morgan and Officers 18th Infantry for the services of the Band at reduced rates;

Mr. D. Keith, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., for services rendered in connection with the floor;

The South China Morning Post, Daily Press, Hongkong Telegraph and China Mail for advertising at reduced rates;

Messrs. C. E. Warren & Co. and S. Montie & Co. Limited; Mr. G. M. Goodall and Sgt. Major Harle; and to the gentleman who so kindly donated, as prizes, War Bond tickets to the value of \$90.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of seat-holders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, on Tuesday, 25th January, at 5.30 p.m., when, in addition to the usual business, the following resolutions will be proposed:—

(1) That the Government be requested to introduce into the Legislative Council a Bill for amending the Cathedral Ordinance in the form laid on the table at this meeting.

(2) That the balance of the "Griffith Testimonial Fund" be added to the "War Memorial Fund."

(3) That the Church Body be authorised to draw up a scheme for the erection in the Cathedral or the Cathedral Compound of a Memorial to those who have fallen in the War.

(4) That an appeal should be made for the raising of an Endowment Fund and a Fund for the provision of a Church House.

The accounts show the following figures:—General Fund, debit balance of \$51.25; Organ Fund, credit balance of \$436.10, but the outstanding liabilities exceed the balance in hand; Choir Fund, credit balance of \$254.80.

Governor of the Colony in which the greater part of his life had been spent, he was warmly welcomed back to the place where he had made so many friends. On his official landing in Hongkong in July, 1912, it will be recalled that an attempt was made on his life by a Chinese, but luckily he escaped injury—a circumstance for which the community generally and his many friends were devoutly thankful.

In September last His Excellency, accompanied by Lady May, left the Colony for Canada, where their daughter, Miss Dione May, was lying dangerously ill, carrying with them the sympathy of the entire community in the anxious time through which they were passing. Happily, the latest news is that Miss May is progressing favourably. Since that time the Government of the Colony has been administered by H.E. Mr. Claud Severn.

As to who Sir Henry May's successor will be, nothing has yet been officially stated, though the name of Sir Julian Byng has been freely mentioned in connection with the Governorship of the Colony.

We join with the community in regret at His Excellency's resignation after a fruitful year of hard and conscientious service in the Colony.

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MUNITION WORKERS'
PROBLEM.

A LABOUR PROPOSAL.

Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, deals in the following article to the *Daily Chronicle*, with the industrial and commercial situation that will have to be faced after the war. He makes suggestions for meeting the case of the many thousands who will be unemployed when peace comes, and argues that the demobilisation of the Army is not the most serious problem that has to be solved. Every useless Department of State, he declares, must pass out of existence.

The war is won. It is our present business to minimise the evil after effects of war. This task must be jointly undertaken by the people and the Government.

What have we got to face? An industrial and commercial situation arrested and disorganised by war; millions of work-people to transfer from destructive to productive enterprises; permanent casualties that seriously diminish manpower and weaken national effectiveness; a blank space in the technological training of many thousands who, during war time and war service have passed from youth to manhood; a keener competition in markets formerly British, or mainly so; a sickness rate accentuated by inferior foods and by arduous service with the Army and in the workshop. Truly a formidable catalogue.

What have we got to pay? After Mr. Bonar Law's forthcoming statement we may have definite information. At the moment we guess our indebtedness and assume that sinking fund and interest will add five hundred millions per year to our pre-war charges of two hundred millions. Add to this total the immediate cost of war pensions and allowances and we are faced with the necessity of raising taxes, either direct or indirect, about four times as much as we raised in pre-war days.

And this colossal expenditure includes nothing for the visionist schemes for State housing, for State maintenance, of the young up to adolescence, for State endowment of motherhood, for State provision of industrial pensions, or for a hundred other things discussed and resolved at Labour and similar conferences.

Has the Government thought of all these things? Does it believe we can liquidate our liabilities? Can we meet the demands of the visionaries? The answer to the first two questions is in the affirmative; to the third question, the answer must be—No.

During the past two years the Government has through its various technical Committees explored theories and planned machinery for dealing with many sides of the great problem. Given

a willingness on the part of the people to pull as a team, it ought to save the industrial and commercial life of the nation, and enable its people to liquidate national liabilities without seriously increasing hardship.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The first essential to success is public confidence, the second is common sense, and the third, and greatest, is hard work. In view of the magnificent achievements of the Prime Minister and those associated with him, confidence can hardly be withheld. Those who know the real people have abundant faith in their common sense and their recognition of the necessity for hard and intelligent work; most of them are alive to the fact that they must either increase their production and sales or decrease their standards of living.

The first business of the Government should be to amplify this knowledge, and in plain, simple language to explain the difference between fixed and fluid capital; to show that present payments both for wages and materials are made from moneys borrowed at high rates of interest; that further borrowings tend to diminish national credit and increase the price of all the food and other necessities which Britain must purchase from foreign countries.

I emphasise the need for this kind of propaganda because of an unfortunate and rather widely held belief that notes are actual and that the Government can pay all things by printing Treasury notes. These conclusions are silly, but not more so than many conceptions of the so-called intellectual, or their airy and pathetic faith in the State's capacity to finance reform by conscripting capital.

CASE OF MUNITION WORKERS.

The next step must surely be to deal with munition workers. The proposed continuance of manufacture, after hostilities have ceased, would involve not only the useless expenditure of human effort and the useless wear and tear of machinery, but would, in addition, involve waste of raw material which is imperatively needed for other purposes.

Better, in the case of those whose earnings have not permitted more than a comfortable existence, to grant, for a limited period, some form of non-contributory and consequently non-compulsory unemployment benefit. In this case neither human tissue, nor machinery, nor material would be wasted.

Returns should be secured at once from munition workers showing their occupations prior to the war. This would facilitate an immediate transference to basic industries. Every munition worker who, prior to the war, was engaged in or about a mine, in

agriculture or its related occupations, or in transport, should immediately be re-allocated to these occupations. Such a transference would have an early and beneficial result. It would effect those improvements in the coal situation in food production and in the transport of supplies which are so so desperately needed. It would facilitate the early renewal of those commercial operations upon which so much of the country's future depends.

Increased postal facilities and the clearing away of arrears of work in societies concerned with the administration of National Health Insurance will provide immediate employment for many thousands.

So far as women are concerned, all who have private means should be dealt with first. Unemployment for these may mean less of some luxuries, but it offers no real terrors. These should be followed by the married women whose husbands are at home and in employment.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

In the minds of most men the demobilisation of the Army has seemed the greater problem. I doubt whether this is so. Transport difficulties alone are sufficient to steady the streams of repatriated men, but beyond this, the Army has acquired a sense of discipline and reality which cannot be claimed for all the civilian population. It will resent injustices, but it will expect to move in ordered sequence. Many who have demanded return by industries and by pivotal men have not realised how hardly their demands may press upon long service men. These ought to be compensated by substantial grants in the shape of deferred pay.

Most people appreciate the need for increased production, but few have discussed the need for bigger markets. If all the national effort and ingenuity is expended upon production, the ultimate result will be very unsatisfactory. Britishers cannot live solely by selling goods to each other; they must find customers in far-away markets. Their success in this direction will depend upon the readiness with which they adventure abroad, the skill with which they meet the requirements of possible purchasers and the price and quality of the articles they desire to sell.

Transport will play a considerable part in the resuscitation of international trade. The Government can help by a speedy re-allocation of shipping to routes now neglected, by avoiding all vexatious restrictions upon the transit of goods, and by establishing an effective commercial consular service. Great fete rations of employers might also, from their combined resources, send out pioneers of commerce charged not so much with selling goods as with discovering opportunities.

USELESS STATE DEPARTMENTS. Every useless department of State must pass out of existence. The necessities of the future will not afford a continuance of the duplication which exists. Directors and Ministers and staffs must go if their functions cease or become transferable. The fewer non-producers, the lighter the task of the producer.

When it has done all these things the Government will still have to face the situation deliberately planned by those who, in madness, or for selfish reasons, would involve this country in disasters similar to those which have reduced Russia to barbarism and despair. They work in certain well-defined centres and they are reckless of consequence.

While these men only talk, little can be done in a country which claims free speech, but the moment they act, stern measures should be taken.

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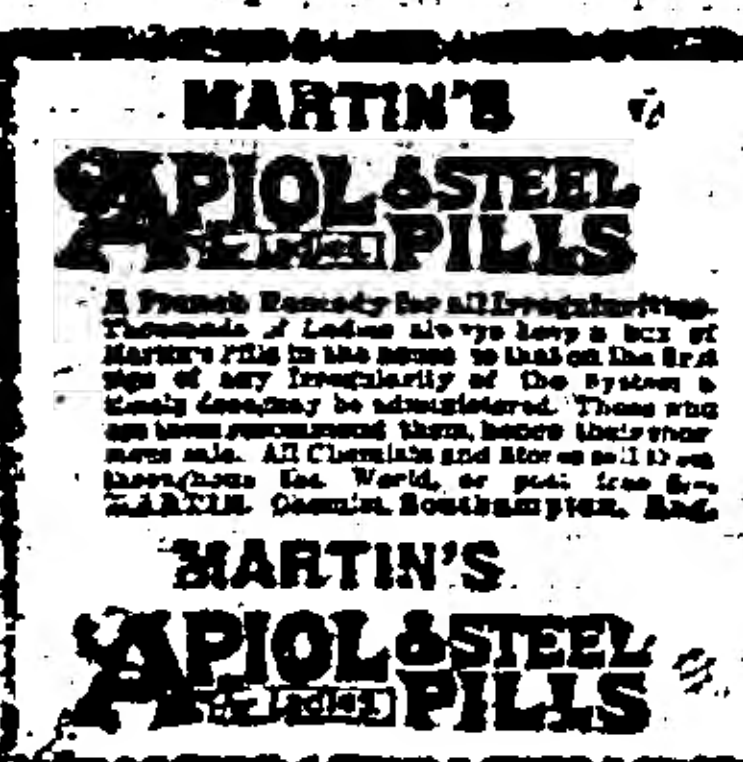
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GENERAL NEWS.

A GLUT IN ROYALTY.
The principality of Lippe, 20 square miles larger than the two Rhenish principalities, has a Royal Family of 24. But the most extraordinary case is that of the diminutive principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, which consists of only 110 square miles of territory. It has one Royal personage for exactly every five square miles—the ruling prince and his mother, together with 17 princes and seven princesses.

HARNESSING THE RIVER DEE.
Attention is again being given to the utilisation of the water power of the river Dee, and the subject was recently under discussion at a meeting held in Aberdeenshire. It was stated that the river Dee represented about 50,000 h.p., but this is not directly available. From the tributaries, however, water power could be obtained, and it is estimated that about 15,000 h.p. could be made available at Ballater during a 12-hour day, and 2,000 to 3,000 h.p. at Banff.

CIVIL SERVICE WAR BONUS.
Following their recent award of an increased war bonus to permanent Civil Servants with remuneration not exceeding £600 a year, the Conciliation and Arbitration Board have now issued the accompanying further award granting a similar increase of £10 a year to men and £5 10s. a year to women to permanent Civil Servants, whose salaries exceed £150 a year, but do not exceed £500 a year. The whole bonus which will now range from £60 to £75 in the case of men and £40 to £50 in the case of women is to count for overtime pay as from Nov. 1.

"VIVE LE GEN. POTASH."
Major Bath, better known as "Tat Hay," told some excellent stories in an address at the Overseas Club recently. One of the anecdotes was that of a London motorist crowded with "Tommys" entering Lille in the early days of the war on their way to Mons. The British soldiers were always cheerful that the French were prepared for anything. They saw on the side of the bus the "theatre" advertisement, "Potash and Perlmutter," which owing to the general hurry had not been removed. The French forthwith threw their caps in the air and shouted "Vive le General Potash!" "Vive le General Perlmutter!"

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAYS.
The U. S. State Department has issued the following statement: "The State Department is advised that an understanding has been reached in Tokyo regarding the proposed restoration of the efficiency of the Trans-Siberian Railway, including the Chinese Eastern Railway, and that the proposed plan will be submitted to this Government through the Japanese Ambassador at Washington. In brief, the proposal is that there shall be an Inter-Allied Committee under the presidency of a Russian. This Committee is to consist of one representative of each of the following nationalities—Russia, China, Japan, United States, Great Britain, France and Italy. Under this Committee there will be established two boards, first, a special board on which Mr. Stevens will serve, and, second, a military board."

ENEMY'S "FLYING TANKS."
Of intense interest to the British public are the specimens of enemy aircraft on view at the exhibition at the Agricultural Hall. Small models hung on the wall show the comparative size of a Gotha and the swift little British Camel which brought the giant raider down. Machines used as "trench strafers" by the Germans were protected with armour. After seeing the machine one can picture the resolution which it needed for the British infantry to endure the fire of this "flying tank." Nevertheless, this particular machine, like many others of its kind, was brought down. Another fascinating exhibit is a De Havilland 9, a veteran of many daylight bombing raids on Germany.

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NOTICES.

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DIVORCE LAW.

By 30 votes to 29 the House of Lords has rejected the Second Reading of the Separation and Divorce Bill, moved by Lord Buckmaster, who said it conferred on English people the same privilege as the people of Scotland had enjoyed for 300 years and no one could say that the divorce laws of Scotland had been abused.

£500 FOR KIRKCALDY MEMORIAL.
Sir Henry Dalziel, M.P., has intimated to Provost Sir Robert Lockhart, of Kirkcaldy, that he would like to devote £500 left him by the Captain Neil Primrose, Lord Rosbury's son, together with an additional £500 towards the fund for the provision of a suitable memorial for the gallant men who have fallen in his constituency—Kirkcaldy Burghs.

GARDEN CITIES FOR LONDON.
At a housing conference of representatives of Middlesex public authorities at the Middlesex Guildhall recently, Mr. Cuthbert Brown urged that garden cities should be laid out to accommodate 50,000 people each in the north, south, east and west of London. The work "should be taken in hand by the 87 local authorities within a 15 miles radius of Charing Cross and the seven County Councils interested. The cost should be distributed equally over the whole seven County Council areas on the basis of the county assessment."

ORGAN-GRINDERS' £25 A WEEK.
"Organ-grinders take as much as £25 some weeks," declared Frederic C. Dye recently, in making a claim in Lambeth County Court against the Wilts Dairy Company for injuries caused by having been run into by one of the company's vans. Judge Parry remarked that the sooner the Chancellor of the Exchequer found out the earnings of organ-grinders the better it would be for the country's finances. He did not see why a man should inflict £25 worth of misery a week on his neighbours and not pay any amusement tax. Dye was held to have settled his claim by having accepted £3 from this company.

NOTICE.

UNION WATERBOAT CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited on THURSDAY the 30th January 1919 at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December 1918. The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 3th January 1919 both dates inclusive.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 11th FEBRUARY 1919, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January to 11th February 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th January 1919.

THE WEARING OF THE O.B.E.
The insignia of the O.B.E., it is officially announced, may be worn with morning dress on official occasions and at public functions. Knights and Dames will wear the star on the left breast, but gentlemen commanders and inferior ranks of both sexes will wear it on the right breast. The ribbon is always to be worn on the coat lapel, or in the case of ladies, "in a corresponding place."

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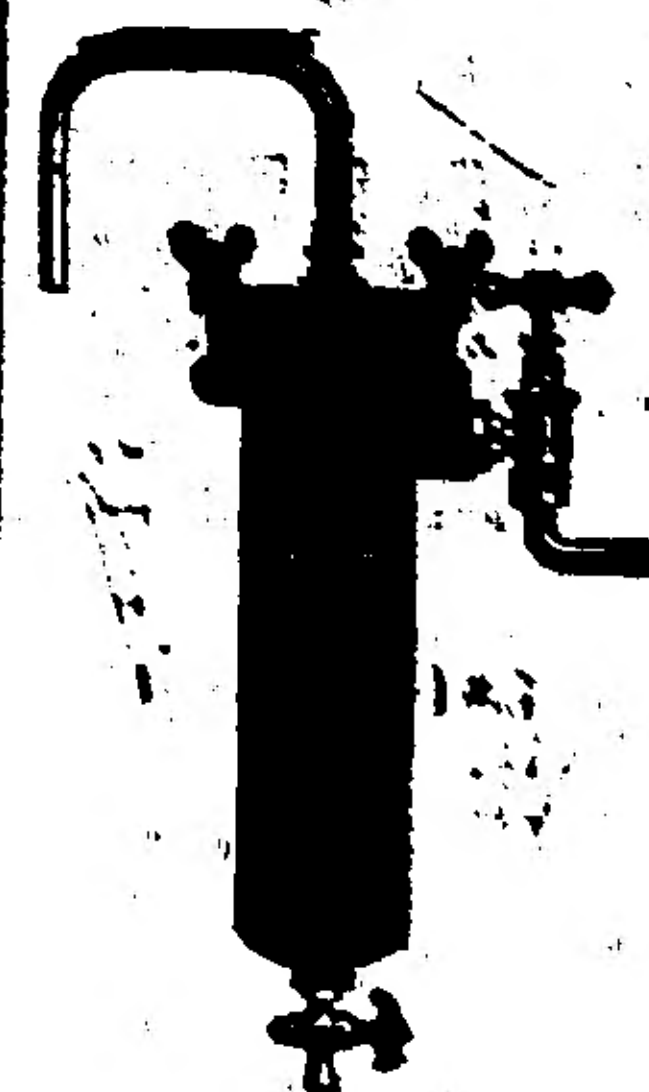
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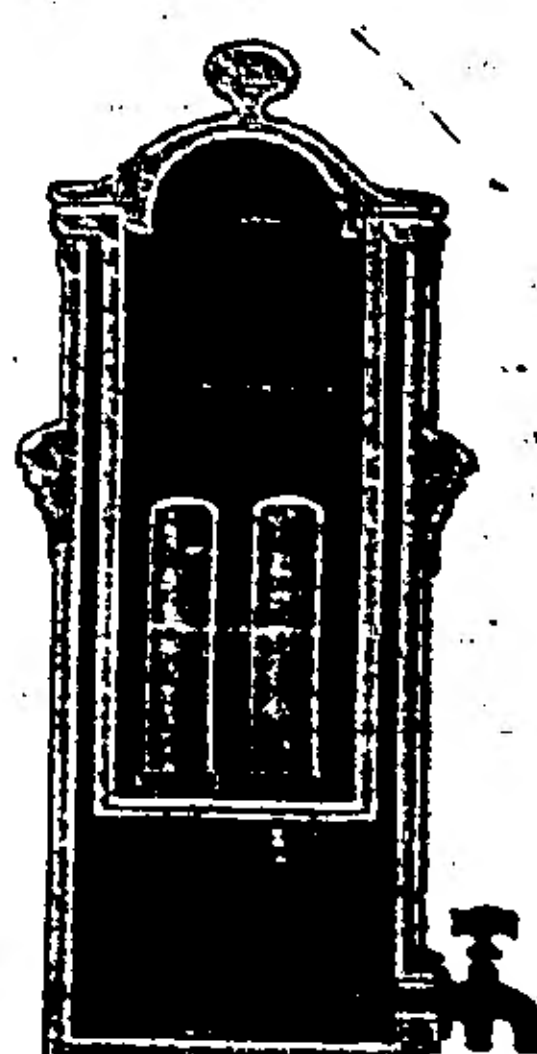
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1919.

THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

The situation in Germany is daily becoming more complicated. It was serious enough immediately after the signing of the armistice, when the country was divided into many different factions, and each party demanding different things. This state of affairs still holds good to a certain extent, but in itself it could never be really dangerous as each little faction more or less counterbalanced the other. The new factor is infinitely more serious. The so-called Spartacus group threatens to do to Germany what Bolshevism has done to Russia. The pretty Soviets and Soldiers' Councils have given place to a greater menace, and Germany is divided into two distinct parties, those who are making an attempt to weld the nation together in some sort of Central Government, and those who are trying to foist on the country those advanced Socialist theories which threaten to destroy the progress and civilisation of Europe. The Spartacists are really Bolsheviks, and we have seen what the latter have accomplished in Russia. There are probably those who will ask why we should concern ourselves with what happens to Germany. They will say that she deserves any punishment that can be dealt out to her, however terrible; she merits utter humiliation and destruction; let Bolshevism do its worst.

If we do not concur in these sentiments it is not out of any regard for Germany. Germany must be punished, but not at the expense of the rest of the world. We are living in the most momentous period in the history of the world, a period in which must be decided the future of all nations. Even now the first steps in this great task are being taken. The preliminary Peace Conference is being held, and at the same time we find two of the greatest countries in Europe absolutely dismembered and unprepared to take their seats at the peace table. Germany and Russia are our enemies, but even as enemies they cannot be left out of the scheme of things. The Conference is more than a mere assembly, at which the victorious Allies will make their just demands of the vanquished, and lay down the conditions under which the enemy will be given peace. It is a meeting of representatives of the nations of the world who have to discuss and draw up vast schemes to ensure the reconstruction of the world on wider and nobler principles.

That is the real work of the Peace Conference, and although Germany must undergo a terrible punishment for the crimes committed in the war, she must take a hand in this work, and she cannot do at present for she is not a nation now, but a country cut up by civil strife and all the anarchy and terrorism which is Bolshevism. It is difficult to know which is the real Government in the country, and until a central and representative constitution emerges from the present state of chaos and disorder, it is impossible for Germany to take her place at the conference table. It seems that delegates have already been chosen; but how can one know if these delegates are representative of the German nation? It seems, however, that the party who are on the side of law and order are gradually overcoming the Spartacist or Bolshevik element, but if their absolute defeat is not accomplished soon the Allies must interfere. The great rebuilding process must begin at once; the world requires immediate reconstruction, and this must not be impeded by any act on the part of Germany. Perhaps as Marshal Foch has said "Germany will pull herself together and sweep aside this wave of poison gas." But she must do it soon.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

GERMAN GUNS FOR HONGKONG.

Yesterday we made mention of war memorials. In this connection we bring forward a suggestion which has been passed on to us and which we can most readily and cordially endorse. It is that steps should be taken without delay to secure one or more captured German guns for the Colony—these to be mounted in Statue Square as a lasting memento of the victory of Right over Might. Out of the thousands of enemy weapons which have been taken as the spoils of war it ought to be easily possible to procure one or two for Hongkong. It would be even better still if such guns could be those captured by regiments formerly stationed in this Colony. No finer use could be conceived for these Hunnish implements of warfare than that numbers of them should be distributed in the British overseas possessions. Here they would be tangible evidence to the native populations of what our men have done, and at the same time they would be the very things which we should like the Huns to feast their eyes on if they ever returned to British colonial shores. Here again the Unofficial members of the Council could use their influence by requesting the Government promptly to make a request to the Home authorities for one or two of these guns, the display of which would not only be a lasting memento to a great victory but at the same time would constitute valuable propaganda work in our midst.

WORTHY OF HELP.

No one who knows of the good work which it has done will dispute the statement that the Hongkong Benevolent Society is one of the finest and most beneficial organisations of which the Colony can boast. It has now reached the 30th year of its existence, and during that period it has done more for the alleviation of distress and suffering than can be told in words. The latest report shows that during the past year over thirty cases were dealt with, amongst which were ten women, seven of whom had children. These have all been given a brighter and more hopeful outlook on life. Here in Hongkong we do not see the evidences of poverty and distress among Europeans with which we are all familiar in the big cities at Home, but that cases do occur is common knowledge. These cases, too, need all the more assistance from the fact that the sufferers are mostly stranded far from their homes, and but for a Society such as this their lot would indeed be terrible. In the future, the probability is that the calls on the Society's funds will be greater than ever before, because of the expected influx of refugees. That is an additional reason why the public should show greater generosity in supporting it, while the community also owes it to the ladies who carry on this work of self-denial to give of its substance and thus pay the best of all tributes to what they so willingly and effectively do.

THE S. P. C. A.

Elsewhere to-day we are giving some details of the manner in which the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is worked. These facts are published with the object of stimulating further interest in the project of reviving the long-moribund Hongkong organisation, a movement which we are glad to state, is meeting with a deal of sympathetic support. We have already had sent in to us a number of names of residents anxious to associate themselves with the proposal, and the senders of these are unanimous in the hope that something will at last be done to remove the reproach which the Colony has suffered for so long. One lady writes as follows:—"I hear that you want the names of all those who wish to join the S.P.C.A. I am only too ready to join, as I think it a disgrace to Hongkong that there is no such Society here." Those are sentiments with which all who stop to think must fully agree, and we appeal to all such to give the movement their hearty support. Those who have already sent us their names, those who do so now and the public in general will be kept posted with the progress of the scheme to revive the Society, and in the near future it is hoped to arrange a public meeting to set the machinery in motion once again.

DAY BY DAY.

YOU MAY DESTROY A HUNDRED HERESIES AND YET NOT ESTABLISH A SINGLE TRUTH.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the fall of Scutari.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 3.3-161.

There were no cases of communicable disease yesterday.

The N. Y. K. has issued a very handy little pocket diary for 1919.

"Any conviction against him?"—Inspector O'Sullivan: "One."—Mr. Melbourne: "Only one?"—The defendant, who was charged with the larceny of a little coal, admitted being sent to gaol for seven days for a similar offence. He was this time given double the number of days.

Ice-cream freezers can come in handy on Chinese New Year Day, if only for cooling the Celestial's "samsu." One Chinese who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with stealing off with a freezer from a cargo boat (No. 2920) will have to cool his proclivities for thieving by a six-weeks' stay in the balmy atmosphere of Victoria gaol.

In connection with the ladies' section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Lady Rees Davies has kindly presented two cups for a one day competition at Fanling on the following conditions:—Shanghai Foursome. Ladies to arrange their own partners. Opponents to be drawn. Medal play, 14 holes only, omitting holes Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13. The competition to be played for on 21st February. Entries close on 15th February. Half of combined handicaps.

Four thousand four hundred official doses of morphine and five hundred silver dollars. The first will make the Celestial's mouth water; the latter makes ours do so. The old, old way and the old, old story. The old, old way is not always the safest to tread. "Straight is the way and narrow is the gate that leadeth to life and few that be that find it, but broad is the way and wide is the gate that leadeth to destruction and many there be that go therein. Illicit morphia traffickers usually get in finally by the wide gate of the Magistracy. A Chinese who was charged with this offence said the morphine was given him by "someone," whom he did not know, to be carried. Now he has to carry the burden of fetching \$500 for indulging in this sort of skylarking.

A touch of Oiraland in Hongkong. Where is the "Blarney Stone"? Why in Jubilee Road? The gods can save prisoners and they saved one from the teeth of the Police. One Chinese will live to rejoice for many a day. Yesterday, in the wee hours of the morning, one man was seen going off from Mr. Lysack's house named "The Blarney Stone" in Jubilee Street, with a bundle of clothing under his arm. The house coolie heard the dog bark fiercely, and he went out to see what was the matter. Going out he spotted the defendant carrying a suit of clothing under his arm. He chased him and with the help of the chauffeur and the cook boy seized him and with the defendant's rope which he had on his person, they tied him. This is what Inspector Macdonald told Mr. J. R. Wood, and in turn was corroborated by the cook boy, chauffeur and house coolie. "We swear on a mile-high pile of Bibles (pater Miss Doris Phillips in "Within the Law") that we know nothing about it. We simply state the story as it was stated in Mr. Wood's Court. The defendant said all the witnesses were telling untruths. He maintained that as they lost, on their admission, many things, they tried now to blame him. Discharged with not a speck on his unspeakable character.

AUSTRALIA'S DEMOCRACY.

WHERE WILL IT LEAD?

(Contributed).

There is a kind of anticipation—a sensing of something unique and strange in the atmosphere—by the people of to-day. Like a hunting hound in the field who can scent the fox, but cannot see him, so we are aware of coming strange events hidden in the shadows of the future. What the forebodings are we cannot really tell. They may be for good or for evil. But we are aware that there is a hunching of the shoulders of the giant Democracy and he rubs his eyes and stretches himself as he slowly awakens. But what he will do with his mighty strength we would not care to prophecy. At one moment Bolshevism lurks in a corner of our minds, and we think of its diabolical effects on those unfortunate countries in its grasp. At another we view with equanimity the pleasant prospect of a happy British Empire working in harmony and in unison. But through it all runs the feeling that the sword of Damocles is hanging over civilisation, and we breathe quickly as we realise what will be the issue if it ever descends.

In only one country in the British Empire—one of our great Dominions—has there so far been any practical demonstrations of Bolshevism. And that is in Australia, that land of smiling blue skies and vast tracts of fertile land. But amidst all its glorious beauty of sun-kissed vineyards, its golden wheat and eucalyptus gums, the peaceful serenity of its farms and the beautiful garden cities, there lurks the shadow of that menace to the world—Bolshevism.

Australia has always been a democratic country—a country of ideals. And those ideals were fought for and sometimes attained by good and true British Labour leaders, who spent most of their lives in perfecting the organisations which have made Australia the most independent, democratic and individually prosperous country in the world. There was little poverty, and everyone worked. Hunger was practically unknown, for her lands teemed with the fruit of the soil, her rivers and forests with fish and fowl. Her pasture lands were specked with millions upon millions of sheep and cattle, and a great belt of golden wheat ran for many hundreds of miles through the heart of the great west.

There was and is an equality among men existing there that has never been known in any other part of the world. They are a proud people—proud of their country and its prosperity. And they resent the intrusion of those whom they rather contemptuously term "immigrants." They are jealous of newcomers into their fair country, bringing with them, as they think, old subservient customs which are hated so thoroughly by the democracy of Australia. It is to this failing that I attribute the sowing of the seeds of Bolshevism, which grow fast and rank in the hotbeds of jealous labour.

Australia has suffered from the pinch of prosperity. Her very lack of the knowledge of adversity—that great purifier of nations—gave the chance to the agents of American and German Bolshevism to circulate their pernicious propaganda when the war began, and when the Commonwealth Government was in the throes of military muddles as it sought to shape its armies.

These serpents in a Garden of Eden commenced their deadly work. They formed semi-secret societies or branches, called the Independent Workers of the World or I.W.W. They drew the most rabid of the Labour party into their ranks. Then they commenced a period of sabotage, of wanton destruction of property; and it is said that even murder was looked full in the face by these criminals. In Sydney, huge places of business were burned to the ground. I. W. W. agents would make a purchase in one of the huge emporiums, and leave behind them, in close contact with inflammable material, cotton wool, soaked with chemicals, which, on being exposed to the air for a certain time, burst into flames. A few of the perpetrators were arrested and sentenced to varying terms, up to 15 years imprisonment. But the vile movement still flourishes. And quite recently certain political organisations openly hoisted the red flag on their buildings in place of the Union Jack.

MODERN MODES.



EVENING DRESS OF CHIFFON VELVET. THE BODICE IS OF CREPE GEORGETTE OVER SATIN, WITH DRAPED SLEEVE.

HOW NEW FASHIONS ARE LAUNCHED.

In no other city is there anything like the same facility for the promulgation of fashions as in Paris. It takes some courage to be the first to wear a new fashion,—to publish it, so to speak, on your own person,—and Paris possesses an army of more or less beautiful women professionally trained to this task. The army consists of three divisions, pretty clearly distinguishable, though shading off into each other at the edges: first, the actresses; second, the demimondaines; third, the mannequins, directly employed by the great dressmaking houses.

The actress has the advantage of being able to present costumes in the limelight—to focus the attention of thousands upon them. Here are plays which are little more than animated fashion-plates; and, though these seldom have a long run, it needs no more than a well attended repetition *generale* and first night to serve the costumier's purpose in "launching" a fashion. The actresses, too, are prominent personalities of the restaurant and the *place*, or fashionable watering-place, which are the chief exhibition-grounds of the second division, the demimondaines. Finally, in peace times, all three divisions are constantly in evidence on the race-course. Longchamps and Auteuil in the spring and autumn seasons, and the Deauville races in summer, exist as much for the sake of fashion as of sport. Every Sunday sees a superb dress-parade, at which the lady of the great world exhibits the mode of to-day, the lady of the half-world the mode of next week, and the mannequin, perhaps, the mode of the week after next.

The photographer is busy in paddock and on lawn, and still busier is the maker of mental snap-shots. The mannequin, indeed, is such an accepted institution that no one hesitates to ask her whose "creation" she is wearing, or from what *maison de modes* her hat proceeds. Next day orders flow in upon the designer of a style which has "caught on," and the mannequin, no doubt, gets her commission. Thus the race-courses are the established and recognised centres of modish contagion. You catch a fashion as you catch a cold.

It might be supposed that, in the eyes of a woman of good character, and their lamentable faults are perhaps attributable to the fact that but few of them have ever seen any other country. They possess the remarkable combination of a broad and yet a narrow perspective. For they will often forgive an almost unforgettable injury, and yet will narrowly and obstinately resist the most obviously beneficent of the welfare of their country, and the welfare of the world. They possess many good traits in their

Do not think, however, that the whole of the Australian people are thus constituted. Very far from it. The great majority of them are law-abiding citizens. And the loyal Labour leaders, before mentioned, fought furiously against the red cult, even joined hands with a less democratic party to save the country from a band of fanatical revolutionaries. The psychology of the Australian people is an anomaly. They possess many good traits in their

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"RED STAR" BIRDS EYE SANITARY CLOTH

FOR BABY

(10 YARDS IN PIECE)

Width 18" 20" 22"

Prices \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 a pc.

CHILDREN'S WHITE CASHMERE UNDERSHIRTS.

SIZE 1 to 6

Price c65 each and up.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

34, Queen's Road Central.

AUSTRALIA'S DEMOCRACY.

(Continued from Page 4.)

They are generous to a fault where money is concerned, and yet are selfish and intolerant when anything appeals to their passions. Possessed of a magnificent physique, through generations of fighting virgin bush and living in the pure air and sunshine, they are a strong and virile race of people. They are always ready to resent or avenge an insult; and they have a ready eye for the opposite sex.

Before the war, most of the men would have denounced hotly the fact of a wholesale marriage of Australians to English girls; and yet thousands of the very same men married in England, and have brought or are bringing back to Australia wives and babies. And right proud husbands and fathers they are.

And so, perhaps, on the whole, their rather insulated policies have been influenced by their environment during the century of their comparative isolation.

In the prosecution of the war, the Commonwealth of Australia did splendidly. Four hundred thousand men volunteered, and went to the war as one of the finest fighting forces in the world. But, left behind, was a potential army of another four hundred thousand able-bodied men who absolutely refused to go. In the raising of the war loans, of those who were able to contribute, less than 50 per cent. raised loan after loan between them. And so, practically, the same investors subscribed seven war loans of 40 million pounds each loan. At the time of the 7th War Loan, unwilling pockets at last commenced to disgorge their wealth, but only when the Government prepared a measure, enforcing war subscriptions of ten times the amount of the income tax.

In short, during the war, the people of Australia may be divided into two classes—one half who fought and found the money to carry on the fight; the other half who would neither fight nor finance.

All honour to the best part of Australia's population. The resolute and disloyal sections will, for all time, possess the humiliating knowledge that they are the debtors to those who were not afraid to risk their fortunes or their lives in the great gamble, with freedom as the stake.

Yes, Australia is a democratic country, with advanced ideals, many of them nearly perfect. Her system of suffrage is good. Every man or woman attaining the age of 21 has a vote. And no one can vote more than once. It is also compulsory, by Act of Parliament, to record the vote under penalty; and her system of putting important contemplated measures to the people, by referendum, might be copied with advantage by the British Parliament.

And so there is yet a splendid future before her, if she can but control the turbulent stream of unrest which flows in the ranks of labour, and turn it to profitable account for the good of the Commonwealth.

Infinite possibilities exist in that rich and fertile land. In the far north of

tropical Queensland, where the average white man finds it difficult to live, there should be imported a million indentured Chinese coolies on contracts, to extract untapped ore from the earth, the rubber, cotton, sugar, copra and other wealth-giving products. There would be no need to allow them to go South; and they could be sent back to China at the expiration of their contracts.

It is a vital necessity for the trade and prosperity of the country that something should be done to restrict the present abnormal cost of production. All the products leaving Australian shores for other markets have been shipped at an astounding cost to the producer; and should they come into competition with similar American, Argentine, or Canadian products in the world's markets, then Australian trade must inevitably suffer.

The establishment of manufacturing industries in Australia of importance enough to stem the encroaching and increasing stream of imports, is out of the question. Capitalists will not risk their money where the cost of output is so high and strikes so frequent. And with the protective tariff added, the cost of manufactures is always rising. At each rise in the price of commodities, the workers strike for a further equal rise of wages, or it is granted them in the Award Court. But there must come a time when Australian financial resources will be unable to stand the strain; and resulting disaster will be inevitable.

Already Japan has seized Germany's lost trade. Australia was totally unable to secure even a portion of it, if we except the ore industry. Nearly all manufactures previously made by Germany is now trade-marked—Japan!

Now, first and foremost, to alleviate the financial position in Australia, the "White Australia" policy must be partly abandoned. There would be no need to allow unrestricted immigration from the East. But sharply-defined contracts, with legal compulsion to send back Asiatics on completing their period of service, would safeguard the white community from coloured invasion in the South. By this means it would be possible to open up the wonderful resources of the Far North to extract the riches from its present unyielding virgin soil. Thus the resulting flow of wealth from mining, grazing, and planting in the Northern Territory would enrich the nation's coffers and help to alleviate the heavy burden of debt which the war has increased.

Neither must we forget that the doctrine of independence, and the detestation of class distinction held by the Australian soldiers, has been thoroughly assimilated by the British troops throughout the length and breadth of France and England.

We can certainly look for the emulation of that spirit in England a little later on. For nearly four years it has been nursed and nourished in hearts embittered by suffering and companions which were truly odious, and it will never be forgotten.

Already much of the class feeling is disappearing in England, and our legislators will wisely encourage it.

Meanwhile Australia must endure in the struggle with her internal affairs, and if red-flag Bolshevism is defeated there, who knows how much influence it may have in the ranks of labour at home and in other parts of the Empire?

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

GOOD SERVICE MEDAL.
General Order No. 6 of 1919 states:—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to grant the Police Reserve Good Service Medal to P.O. 784 Thomas, who has been commended on three occasions since April, 1918, for zealous and meritorious conduct.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND INSPECTORS.
All Superintendents and Inspectors are required to attend at Headquarters Office on Thursday, January 23rd, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

PROMOTION.
The Hon. C.S.P. approves the promotion of P.C. 712 Tarrant to the rank of Sergeant, Search Supervisors Squad.

STRENGTH.
P.C. 666 Robertson is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, with effect from January 31st, 1919.



THE "TELEGRAPH" IS THE FEATURE PAPER.

LOOK OUT

On MONDAYS for

"CURRENT COIN"

On TUESDAYS for

"AN ISLANDER'S DIARY"

On WEDNESDAYS for

"MODERN MODES"

On THURSDAYS for

"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"

On FRIDAYS for

"ROBBIE'S LETTER"

On SATURDAYS for the

"PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT"

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

Note the day on which your favourite feature appears.

Symptoms of Slackness in the

work of the digestive organs are sick headaches, biliousness, torpid liver, foul-smelling breath, pimples, blotches, constipation.

speedily dispel these troubles and set you right again like magic. If you cannot obtain Pinkettes where you live send 50 cents for a trial to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36, Steuben Road, Shanghai.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS

The Steamship

"GLENIFFER."

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th January, 1919, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 28th January, 1919, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Free Transports will be accepted by us in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1919.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Butchers Meats

BEEF MUTTON LAMB.

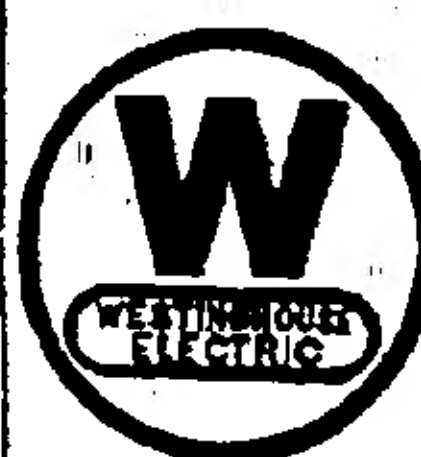
RABBITS HARES

SAUSAGES BRAWN PRESSED BEEF.

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GENERATING PLANTS

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IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS. COMPLETE STOCKS.

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TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

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The s.s. "BLOEMFONTEIN"

will be despatched for—

NEW YORK via Panama Canal about the middle of February.

For freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

General Agents.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG, WHARF & GODOWNS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Godown warrant No. 613 for 1848 sacks of flour in the name of Messrs. Suzuki & Co. of Pongkong has been lost and should the same not be produced before the 26th inst. a new warrant will be issued to the said Messrs. Suzuki & Co. and no Transaction taking place under the old warrant will be recognized by this office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

as Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1919.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, VICTORIA BUILDINGS on TUESDAY 4th February 1919, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of DIRECTORS together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY 28th January, 1919, to TUESDAY 4th February, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HODGKINSON, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,

General Agents for the Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY the 25th January 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m. at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd.

163 bbls. Mild Steel Bars 1" (round)

492 lgths. Mild Steel Bars 1" (round)

15 lgths. Mild Steel Bars 2 1/2" (round)

63 lgths. Mild Steel Bars 3 1/2" (square)

116 lgths. Mild Steel Bars 2" (square)

10 bbls. Flat Iron Bars 1 1/2" x 1 1/2"

75 bbls. do. 1 1/2" x 1 1/2"

50 bbls. Square Iron Bars 1 1/2"

On view Now

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT.

Chinese New Year Holidays.

THIS Department will be entirely CLOSED on SATURDAY the 1st February.

It will be open for Imports and Exports from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on SUNDAY the 2nd February.

and for general sale on MONDAY the 2nd February.

(33.) D. W. TRAEMAN, Superintendent, Imports and Exports.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1919.

TENNIS SHOES

ENGLISH MADE

CANVAS with Red Rubber Soles \$6.50 \$7.50



BUCKSKIN with Red Rubber Soles \$9.50 \$12.50

EVERY REQUISITE FOR TENNIS WEAR IN STOCK.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

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Telephone 20.

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LATEST STYLES

IN

Glyn's Hand made Hats Old English make

NEGLIGES in all the NEWEST MATERIALS and SMARTEST SHAPES.

SOFT FELTS, CAPS, STRAWS, and the POPULAR VELOUR.

SINGLE and DOUBLE TERAIS.

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COLUMBIA RECORDS GIVE MORE FAMOUS ARTISTES, AND MORE PERFECT RECORDING THAN ANY RECORDS AT ANY PRICE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS—

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9, ICE HOUSE STREET. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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INC. IN U.S.A.

YORK BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE

WYOMING SHOVEL WORKS.

WYOMING, Pa. U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, SCOOPS AND SPADES

LIBERTY MALT BEVERAGE.

San Miguel's Special Brew, Guaranteed to be non-alcoholic but tastes and looks like Beer. It creates an Appetite, and ensures Good Digestion. Recommended for Children, Women, and the aged.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA INDIA.
EGYPT &c.

FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong a/c	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd February	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th March	13th April	22nd "
NELLORE	26th March	30th April	10th May

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong a/c	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	—	29 January

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ETC.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong a/c	Due Shanghai about
DUNERA	28 Jan.	Shanghai only

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1919. Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

VIA

USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	27th February
EMPRESS OF ASIA	20th March
MONTEAGLE	5th April
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17th April
EMPRESS OF ASIA	15th May
MONTEAGLE	10th June
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12th June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	10th July
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing times and reservation of accommodation, the character of ships and descriptive literature apply to
P. D. BUTTERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PANGLOSS BUILDING,
Phone 1752.
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

BASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
11,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most "Comfortable Route" to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	Jan. 29th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo-Kobe-Kaifu and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Queen's Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Destinations. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO-	Isaba Maru	FRI. 24th
HAMA	T. 12,600	Jan. at 11 a.m.
	Iyo Maru	THURS. 25th
	T. 12,330	Feb. at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO-	Tango Maru	(SAT. 22nd
HAMA	T. 13,760	Feb. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE...	Akita M.	THURSDAY.
	T. 8,750	23rd Jan.
	Kosoku Maru	MONDAY.
	T. 7,000	27th Jan.

LONDON or Liverpool via Singa-	Tamba Maru	FRI. 24th
pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo,	T. 12,510	Jan. at noon.
Suez and Port Said	Mishima M.	MON. 17th
	T. 15,490	Feb. at 11 a.m.

MELBOURNE via Manila Zambo-	Niko Maru	MON. 3rd
anga, Thursday Is. Town-	T. 9,600	Feb. at 11 a.m.
sville, Brisbane & Sydney	Kamakura M.	WED. 19th
	T. 12,410	Feb. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe	Talan Maru	SUNDAY.
Yokohama, San Francisco and	T. 7,000	26th Jan.
Panama Canal	Shinchi M.	TUESDAY.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca	T. 7,000	28th Jan.
and Colombo	Kelluku M.	FRIDAY.
	T. 7,000	24th Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen-		
ang and Rangoon		

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
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SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th Jan.
KORYO MARU	22,000	12th Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. from KOBE.
SHINKYO MARU	22,000	5th March.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO YALPAH (ISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND BUENOS AIRES.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
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ANYO MARU	15,500	21st March.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	7th May.
KIYO MARU	17,400	11th July.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager,
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Monthly Service between

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland

Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

General Managers,
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

March 27th, 1919. February 6th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Building, 100 House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS.

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

FOR LONDON.

S.S. "KALOMO" Sailing about 4th February.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach

the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

or to R. H. H. & Co., Canton.

Blackburn, Feb. 1, 1919.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SUPPLIES TO BELFAST

Work on the generating station at Belfast is making excellent progress, but pending the putting into service of the new sets additional high tension mains are being laid, and it will be possible in the near future to guarantee a supply of between 40,000 and 50,000 units per week to the Harland and Wolff yards, while arrangements are being made to give a supply on the same basis to the establishment of Messrs. Workman and Clark.

JAPAN'S SHIPPING INTERESTS.
The Japan Shipowners' Association has communicated to Baron Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who is to represent Japan's shipping interests at the Peace Conference, its wishes concerning the matters to be brought forward by Japan for consideration at the Conference. The Shipowners' Association is of opinion that the following points are necessary: 1. International unification of cargo load lines. 2. Opening of coasting trade in all countries. 3. Opening of canals and straits in all countries.

U.S. TRADE FLEET.
The Chairman of the United States Shipping Board announces that the Board has decided to create a permanent world organization for the purpose of handling the Government trade fleet with greatest effectiveness. He said: "We will open immediately offices in London, Paris and Rome. From these centres we will direct twelve other offices, such as Shanghai, Yokohama, Bombay, Genoa, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Rotterdam and Antwerp." He explained that the main purpose of this organization would be to route the vessels most advantageously, providing quick turn-arounds.

TORPEDO BADGE.
The matter having been raised by relatives of merchant service captains and officers who had lost their lives at sea owing to enemy action, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild recently approached the Board of Trade with the suggestion that in the case where the deceased officers would have been entitled to the Torpedo Badge had they lived it should be granted to the relatives. A reply has now been received stating that the Torpedo Badge will be granted to the next of kin of men who have lost their lives in cases where claims would have been admitted had the men survived. Applications should be made by the next of kin through a merchant marine office.

EXTENSIONS AT EDINBURGH.
Attention has been recently directed to the additional supplies required by the shipbuilding yards on the Forth. The plans for a new station at Portobello have now been completed but it cannot, of course, be put in operation for a long time, and the present urgency is to be met by additions to the plant at the Dewar Station, where a new 5,000 k.w. generating set is to be installed. The Ministry of Munitions, who have authorised the new set, suggested that an additional cooling tower should also be put in, but the City Electrical Engineer believes that this will not be necessary at the present moment. The expenditure necessary at the present time to meet urgent requirements is estimated at £55,000.

SHIPBUILDING IN CHINA.
The leading article in *Shipping and Engineering* on Shipbuilding in China shows the effect of shortage of tonnage upon the shipbuilding industry of China. The article states that "among the foreign managed yard the prosperity brought about by plentiful orders will lead to developments in the future which will enable the shipyards of China to compete with those of Britain, America and Japan." Reference is then made to the number of Chinese shipowners who, eager to participate in the high freights to be obtained, with no knowledge of the difficulties before them, have placed orders for the building or conversion of vessels with the smaller Chinese yards, only to find that they are now working at a loss and a loss that will become greater as freights fall lower.

KOREA'S SELF-DETERMINATION.
A resolution by the new Korea Association has been sent to President Wilson and the American Peace Delegates protesting against the annexation of Korea by Japan, and asking America to apply the principle of self-determination to that country. The Association also sent copies of the resolution to the Foreign Relations Committee Congress.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

For	Steamers	To Sail
HONGKONG	Kiukiang	22nd Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	23rd Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Singao	23rd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	25th Jan. at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAO, W'WEI & C'FOOK	Kueichow	27th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	28th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	30th Jan. at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Jan. 21, 1919

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijlajap	Java	In port	26th Jan.	Batavia
Nias	Macassar	23th Jan.	—	—
Tijpanas	Java	14th Feb.	—	22nd Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. [15]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 21st Jan. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 24th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Tues. 28th Jan. at 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Tues. 28th Jan. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Fri. 31st Jan. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwaisang	Thur. 6th Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued in the war, but it presents a monthly service to Calcutta by the "KWAISANG" and "YUEHSANG" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodations, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The "YAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. The vessel has excellent accommodations for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every 7 days.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

SORNOE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Katat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Duta. TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"INDUS MARU" 10th February.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"SUMATRA MARU" 3rd February.

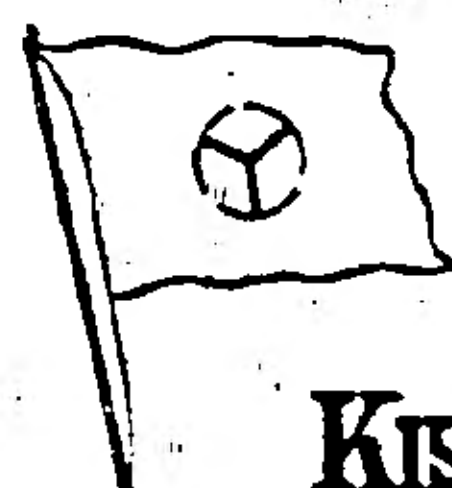
BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.
"KENKON MARU" 25th January, at noon.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAVARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBORNE—Monthly service calling at AUCTION, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA & ACONA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, M. JI. KOBE, YOKOHAMA, YOKOHAMA, "CHICAGO MARU" 2nd January, at 1 p.m.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.



YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA INCORPORATED IN JAPAN. (THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

Steamship Owners, Brokers for the Sale, Purchase, Construction and Chartering of Steamers Marine Insurance Brokers, etc.

Coalmine Owners also—Bunker Coal Contractors.
Best Japanese Coal always in stock.

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BRANCH OFFICE—TOKYO, SINGAPORE & TAIHOKU.
AGENTS—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO, KEELUNG AND MOJI.

For Particulars Please Apply to—
M. KOBAYASHI, Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. 2844.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO GROTUS	10,000	6th Feb., 1919.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

Agents.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAINEAU SAIGON. Code A. B. C. 2nd Ed.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & Co's ENGINEERING WORKS KHANHOI, SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler-makers, Coppersmiths, Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights, Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

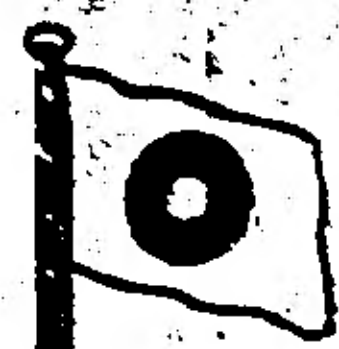
ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED ON SHORTEST NOTICE. REPAIRS AND TIME GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE. BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING. DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE: 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

SHIPPING.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).
HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

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TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIKAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI AND TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

FOR NAGASAKI & KOBE.

S.S. TAIGEN MARU 25th January, 1919.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"PRIAM"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Heli's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 20th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th January, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th February, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

19th January, 1919.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAWACHI MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 27th January, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents
Hongkong, 20th January, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. S. S. Co. has left Singapore for this Port on the 14th inst. with the outward E. J. High Mail, and is due here on the 24th instant.

The China Mail S. S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from its Yokohama Office advising that the steamer CHINA, which left that port on Saturday, January 19th, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on February 1st, according to schedule.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOYAMA, HONJO, NAWAZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAMATADA, BIRAI and OTSUKI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,

WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,

OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,

YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,

MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOS-

TOCK, PEKING, TIENSIN, DAIREN,

TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,

TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,

HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,

CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—

"IWASAKI."

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed.,

Western Union and Bentley's.

AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE

CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—

S. SAYEKI, Manager,

No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on Jan. 1, 1919

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

System	Left, ch. 24' 0" below	Right, ch. 24' 0" below
System	24' 0" below	24' 0" below
System	24' 0" below	24' 0" below
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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	Left, ch. 24' 0" below	Right, ch. 24' 0" below
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Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Dec.

System	Left, ch. 24' 0" below	Right, ch. 24' 0" below
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NOTICES.

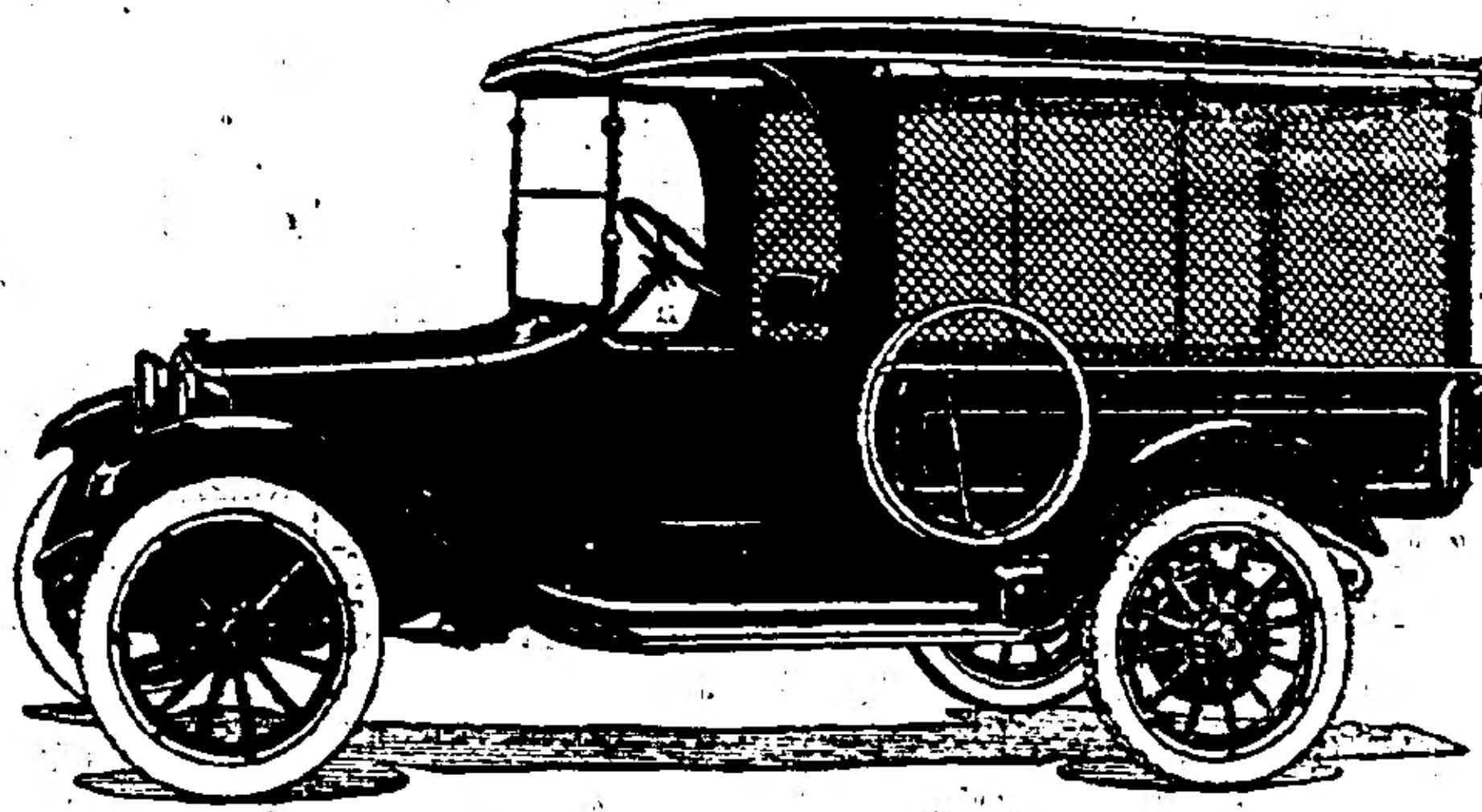
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BUSINESS CAR

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Consistent, continuous and
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THE HAULAGE COST IS
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Iron and Brass Foundries, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light metal work manufactured by the above processes.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilation Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	BREADTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	TYPE OF DOCK OR SLIP	REMARKS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
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No. 24 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 25 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 26 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
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No. 30 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 31 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 32 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 33 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 34 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 35 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 36 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 37 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 38 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	
No. 39 Dock, Kowloon	100	12	12	12	

LOWER FREIGHTS IN HONGKONG.

DAWN OF BRIGHTER DAYS.

PROSPECT OF CHEAPER COMMODITIES.

["Hongkong Telegraph" Special]
The Hongkong mind has not yet succeeded in focussing the peace situation in its relation to cheaper living. The picture is necessarily blurred, but this is what everybody knew would have to be the case in the days following the cessation of hostilities. Consequently no one is really worrying. The question now is: are foreign goods to become cheaper in the near future? Everything necessarily depends on the freight question. It is the last-named contingency that makes it so difficult for one to form anything like clear-cut views regarding the future.

In November, after the signature of the Armistice was announced, there were different predictions with regard to freights. One was that nothing will bring down the high freight rates. Another was in view of the millions of soldiers who will have to be demobilised, it will strain the shipping resources to the utmost. Pretty nearly all the prophets had misgivings regarding any immediate prospect of increased "space." It is not often that different sets of predictions, apparently covering every possible aspect of the question turn out to be wrong. But this is precisely what has happened. How much peace will affect prices is a problem with which we will leave hoary economists to wrestle. We have not the time nor the patience nor the exuberant knowledge of different factors to hazard an opinion, and at the risk of not being cried a false prophet (all false prophets should be stoned), we pass along this problem to any one who cares to, burn the midnight oil and to do the work with an ice-bag on the head.

But to return to our muttons. Most people detest discussing commercial topics. There is an ingrained belief in some that Commerce is the tainted lady in Edmund Spenser's "Faerie Queene," while others who are not versed in finance consider it as nectar for the gods. We are going to simplify the Science, as far as it applies to the present tendency of the freight market, in the hope that it may be a nectar for our readers.

Since the conclusion of the Armistice, freight rates generally have come down with a run, and further drops are expected when more steamers are released by the British Government. At the time of the Armistice freight rates to London for general cargo was 500 shillings per 40 cubic feet. By December it went down to 300 shillings and this month they dropped to 150 shillings. The declension in the rates this month is attributed mainly to three British lines coming into the "open" again. The closing days of December saw the realisation of the rumours current that a large steamship company was berthing steamers for Marseilles and London at far lower rates than could be obtained from Japanese lines, who, in consequence of the Government control of British tonnage, hitherto had practically a monopoly. In consequence of this competition, freight rates have been declining rapidly.

The suddenness with which hostilities came to an end has not given buyers an opportunity to adjust their ideas as to the new conditions, and the prevailing general uncertainty has been magnified by the general reductions in War Risk Insurance and freight rates so that business is practically at a standstill. The position is not expected to change until a uniform freight rate again comes into force as from a buyer's point of view, there appears to be everything to gain and nothing to lose by waiting.

During the war the Japanese shipping lines reaped all the benefits when the other Allied steamers had to do Government work. Taking advantage of that, they raised the rates to as high as possible. In spite of the high rates all the space was snapped up on account of the great demand for all kinds of commodities by the Allied countries, especially

DAY BY DAY.

The latest War Charities subscription list shows a total of \$75,169.12, which brings the amount to date up to \$1,428,587.37. We are compelled through pressure on our space to hold over the complete list until tomorrow.

February the 1st and 3rd having been declared public holidays, the Harbour Office will be entirely closed except the Clearance Office and the Junk Office, which will be open from 10 a.m. to noon and 11 a.m. to noon on the 3rd respectively.

The members of the Sergeants Mess Lyemum, held a concert on Monday evening. The concert should have taken place on December 31, but owing to unforeseen circumstances it had to be postponed. A most enjoyable evening was spent by all. In the early part of the evening a billiard tournament was held, followed by refreshments ably catered for by Master Gunner Oxford and made possible by the very kind assistance of the S.E.F., to which fund a special vote of thanks was passed. Songs and recitations formed the next part of the programme, the participants being numerous and a very enjoyable evening concluded by the singing of the National Anthem.

Selling cakes—and that without a licence. The second is strange, but the first is more so as they were not Chinese cakes. It is significant of the change that is sweeping over the Chinese. Mr. Rudyard Kipling was certainly wrong when he wrote: "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." East has met West on the common soil of—cakes! It was a hawk—a professional man at it, too. Had just arrived and forgotten to take out a licence, but nevertheless he had his old licences to prove that he was out of the ordinary rut of unlicensed hawkers. For throwing himself upon the mercy of Mr. J. R. Wood, he was told he could purchase his freedom with only three dollars.

America. The Japanese were a bit independent, but now that "space" is plentiful and rates coming down and British steamers are being restored to their regular runs, the shipping companies will have to be satisfied with smaller profits, for which they will have to go out in the street to get. The sight of a shipping manager, smoking a big cheroot with thousands of applicants begging a "little" space is over. The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company are already advertising sailings, and it is common knowledge that other regular lines will be operating very shortly. There is an almost certain prospect, we are told, that Conference freight rates will soon come into force again.

The rate for Marseilles in October was 1,300 shillings per 40 cubic feet, but as soon as the Armistice was signed it began declining steadily, until today it stands at 300 shillings.

As regards the United States of America freight rates have been steadily dropping, ever since the United States Government imposed restrictions, about August, on the imports of rice, which commodity had before then been going into the United States in enormous quantities. For instance, just shortly before the freight rate for rice was imposed the freight rate for rice was gold \$60 per every ton of 2,000 lbs. It went down to gold \$50 about October, at which figure it stood at the time of the Armistice. In December it declined to gold \$30, and now "space" can be had for \$20 gold. We look for even lower rates when more steamers are released and put on the run again.

The rise in freight rates to Australia during the war was not so phenomenal as compared with the other rates. At about the beginning of 1918 the rate for general cargo was \$80 for 40 cubic feet. It went up to \$120 about the middle of the year and has remained so ever since.

"WITHIN THE LAW."

AN "ALL WOOL" PLAY.

Last night's performance at the Theatre Royal was an ample proof, if such were required, that the theatre-going public the world over can place reliance on the judgment of the London critic. "Within the Law" was the play given by the Howitt-Phillips Company and in the minds of not a few of the large audience last night there must have been a distinct appreciation of the clever work of the author, Mr. Bayard Vellier.

The outstanding feature of "Within the Law" was the splendid acting of Miss Gertrude Godart and Mr. Charles Howitt. Their parts of Mary Turner (a sales-woman) and Joe Garson (a forger) respectively, demanded a high standard of acting and dramatic expression, for it was on them that the success or failure of the piece depended. That the play was most successful no one can deny, and the two leading characters introduced an immense amount of power into their parts. Rarely, we think, has Miss Gertrude Godart been better suited or played with greater zest, vivacity and womanly feeling than as the heroine in last night's play.

All wool and a yard wide" we recollect is the highest praise an American critic can bestow on a play. "Within the Law" is an excellent play and it may deserve such a fulsome tribute. It was well worth seeing. Look for surprises. If you are master of all the arts of crime, though you have an inspiration in mysteries of melodrama, still if you be honest you will confess, after seeing the piece, that you did not know what was coming or how it would come. On the way there was plenty of alarms and excursions of straightforward melodrama. An innocent girl sentenced to serve three years in prison for theft from an emporium where she was employed which crime she did not commit, crooks of marvellous ingenuity whose watchword is to ply their trade "Within the Law," the sensational use of a Maxim Silencer—through the world where all these phenomena abound—the author takes you at a pace sufficiently brisk. When the play began to move after Mary Turner's return from prison, it began to go at a pace and by a road that was mighty engrossing.

Innocent persons are sent to prison at times, and the plot portrays how an innocent sales-woman who had to work nine hours a day for \$6 a week at Chicago in an emporium had her freedom wrested from her and instead was given a prison number. She starts life afresh as a crook with accomplices who are careful not to break the law. Mary Turner's ambition is to "get level" with the emporium owner and with this object in view marries his son. The onlooker then goes through many episodes in the life of these crooks, culminating in a false charge of murder preferred against the owner's son for having killed a "skunk" or, as the Commissioner of Police would put it, a "stool pigeon." This is the revenge of the gods. Joe Garson (Charles Howitt) comes on the scene, confesses the crime and saves the emporium manager's son.

Miss Gertrude Godart played the part of the sales-woman with great emotion and managed her alternations of remorse, anguish, and desperate resolution with life and colour. Later on as a woman criminal "within the law" she was splendid. Mr. Howitt's part fitted him to a "t" while Miss Doris Phillips was entrusted with the delightful comedy part of "Aggie Lynch" and relieved the tension. The minor parts were not of very great significance, but every one of them was well done. There was great excitement and applause.

To-night there will be a bumper house to see the "Glad Eye."

POLICE SHOOT ROBBER.

Three Chinese men attacked an smash on Bonham Road, this morning, and stole \$20 from her. The alarm was given and the men ran away. One of the men escaped towards West Point, a second was arrested, after having been shot by the police, and is not expected to live; the third was also arrested and is now in custody.

CORONA PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS.



CORONA THE PERSONAL WRITING MACHINE

A FEW FACTS:—

The "Corona" writes in two colours. Weighs only 6 lbs. Has 84 letters and figures. Complete in every way. Folds into carrying case. Price \$80 nett cash including carrying case. Book of instructions supplied.



HERE IT IS FOLDED AND READY TO CARRY
ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT
4, Des Voeux Road Central.
TELEPHONE 2487.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE **ROYAL**
THE
HOWITT-PHILLIPS
COMEDY COMPANY.

LAST NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT

WEDNESDAY, 22ND JAN.

"The Glad Eye."

Prices: \$3, \$2, & \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

WINGARNE

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.
H. K. & S. Banks b. \$740
MARINE INSURANCES.
Canlons n. \$495
North China b. 117 1/2
Unions b. & sa. \$940
Yangtze b. \$2 5
Far Eastern n. 25

FIRE INSURANCES.
China Fires b. \$158
H. K. Fires b. \$110

SHIPPING.
Douglases b. & sa. \$37
Steamboats b. \$21 1/2 sa. 21 1/2
Indos (Pref.) b. \$30
Indos (Del.) a. \$156 sa. 155
Shells n. \$57 1/2
Ferries b. \$55

REFINERIES.
Sugars a. \$100
Malabons b. \$7 1/2

MINING.
Kailans b. 47-
Langkato s. 12 1/2
Raubis n. \$2 1/2
Tronohs n. 4 1/2-
Urals n. 33 1/2-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$118
Kowloon Docks n. \$157
Shai Docks b. 130 1/2
N. Engloerings b. \$24 1/2

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrais n. \$108
H. K. Hotels n. \$50
Land Invest. sa. \$102
H'phreys Est. b. \$70
K'loon Lands b. \$53
West Points b. \$70

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. \$170
Kung Yiks b. \$13 1/2
Lau Kung Mows b. \$12 1/2
Orientals b. \$58
Shai Cottons n. \$50
Yangtzepons b. \$8 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands b. \$2 1/2
Borness n. 12 1/2
China Light & P n. \$6
Providents sa. \$2 1/2
Dairy Farms sa. \$2 1/2
H. K. Electric b. \$70
Macao Electric b. \$33 1/2
Ropes n. \$50
Trams, Low Level sa. \$7
Trams, Peak, old b. cts. 70
Trams, Peak, new b. \$1 1/2
Laundries b. \$1 1/2
Steel Foundries n. \$12
U. Waterboats n. \$12
Watsons n. \$5 50
Wm. Powells b. \$9 1/2
Wiseman's b. \$25

Hongkong, January 21, 1919.

R. H. K. YACHT CLUB.

CHAMPIONSHIP RACES.

The fifth of the series of Club Championship events was sailed off on Saturday last and resulted as follows:—

HANDICAP CLASS.
Course:—Lyemum Beacon (P),
Cast Rock Buoy (P), Channel
Rock (S). Distance 8 1/2 Miles.

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	
Dione	owes 1.25	5.30.03	5.31.28
Rolla	" 43	5.27.00	5.27.43
Jessica	Hoc. 1.25	D.N.S.	
Diana	" 6.23	6.11.18	6.04.55
Colleen	" 6.23	D.N.S.	
Dorothea	" 5.40	5.55.33	5.50.13
Position.	for Race.	Pts.	Pts.
(1) Rolla	...	7	26
(2) Dione	...	5	29
(3) Dorothea	...	4	14
(4) Diana	...	3	20
— Jessica	...	—	—
— Colleen	...	—	—

ONE DESIGN CLASS.
Course:—Lyemum Beacon (P),
Kowloon Dock (P). Distance 6.2 Miles.

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M. S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	
Ailsa	Ser.	5.25.38	5.25.38
Bonita	"	6.10.21	6.10.21
Daphne	"	5.31.50	5.51.50
Halcyon	"	5.21.19	5.21.19
Position.	for Race to Date.	Points	Points
(1) Halcyon	...	5	9
(2) Ailsa	...	3	16
(3) Daphne	...	2	18
(4) Bonita	...	1	11

The race for the Heyward Hays and Gael Classes will have to be re-sailed at a later date, as the yacht "Halcyon" in this class exceeded the time limit—8 p.m.

REMEMBER
TEL. NO. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE
THE MOST MODERN CARS IN TOWN.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL
TWO NIGHTS ONLY
BY
THE TWO GREAT ARTISTS

SKLAREYSKI
PIANIST
SYKORA
CELLIST

Wednesday 29th Jan. 9.15 p.m.

Saturday 1st Feb. 9.15 p.m.

Prices: \$3, \$2, & \$1.

Booking now Open at MOUTRIE'S.

Management J. GENIN.

NOTICES.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
in Hongkong.
Prompt attention given to Orders.

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Large Assortment of
Lace Works, Embroideries, Drawn Thread Works,
comprising
Collars, Blouses, Handkerchiefs, Table & Bed Covers, etc.,
Filet & other Hand-made Laces.
Exquisite modern designs, Excellent quality,
Moderate prices.
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.
SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
No. 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

BREEZY GARAGE.

81, Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE LATEST MOTOR CARS
ON HIRE
AND
FOR SALE
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Tel. No. 2499.

SUMMARY COURT.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Chee Hang Po, administrator of the estate of Chee Yung San, deceased, claimed from J.M. Gutierrez the sum of \$397.50, being amount due for work done and labour supplied at No. 1, Mosque Street.
Mr. F. X. D'Almada, for the plaintiff, said his client carried on business as a contractor and was engaged to do certain work at No. 1 Mosque Street, and during the progress of that work, the defendant, who is the occupier of the premises, requested the plaintiff to repair the ceilings and to do other work to the extent of \$397.50 and this work was independent of the contract made by the executor.
When defendant was requested to pay for the extra work he declined, stating that the executor should pay.
Mr. A. Denison, surveyor, gave evidence as to superintending the work. In reply to Mr. Lewis, the defendant stated that he had been heard by the plaintiff for \$167.

WISEMAN'S

DINNER DANCE
ON

FRIDAY, January 24th

Dinner \$1.00

Dance \$1.00

Full String Orchestra.

D. M. COOGLA,
Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

From	To	Every 15 min.
10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	15 min.
10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	15 min.
10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	15 min.
10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	15 min.
11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	15 min.
11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	15 min.
11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	15 min.
11.45 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	15 min.
12.00 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	15 min.
12.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	15 min.
12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	15 min.
12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	15 min.
1.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	15 min.
1.15 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	15 min.
1.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	15 min.
1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	15 min.
2.00 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	15 min.
2.15 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	15 min.
2.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	15 min.
2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	15 min.
3.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	15 min.
3.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	15 min.
3.30 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	15 min.
3.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	15 min.
4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	15 min.
4.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	15 min.
4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	15 min.
4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m.	12.00 midnight.
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SUNDAYS.

12.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	15 min.
10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	15 min.
10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	15 min.
10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	15 min.
11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	15 min.
11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	15 min.
11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	15 min.
11.45 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	15 min.
12.00 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	15 min.
12.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	15 min.
12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	15 min.
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3.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	15 min.
4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	15 min.
4.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	15 min.
4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	15 min.
4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office
Alexander Building, Des Voeux Road
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of GEORGE BANKER and in the Import and Export business carried on at Hongkong under the style or firm name of BANKER AND COMPANY, ceased as from the 1st January, 1919, from which date the business will be carried on by SAMUEL EBENEZER GREEN.

Dated the 20th January 1919.
GEO. BANKER.
S. F. GREEN.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that THOMAS PERCIVAL LINDSAY WOODS is authorised to sign for firm per pro curatione.
Dated the 20th January, 1919.
BANKER & CO.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms to Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/3	3/16
30 d/s	3/3	5/16
60 d/s	3/3	7/16
4 m/s	3/3	9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	
T/T Singapore	138 1/4	
T/T Japan	148	
T/T India	Nom.	
Demand, India	Nom.	
T/T San Francisco	77 3/4	
co & New York		
T/T Java	183 1/4	
T/T Marks	Nom.	
T/T France	422	
Demand, Paris	42 1/4	

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/1 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/1 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/1 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/4 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	78 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	439 1/4
6 m/s. France	444 1/4
Demand Germany	77 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	157
Demand, Singapore	138 1/4
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	47 1/4
Sovereign	60 3/4 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	42 80
Bar Silver, per oz	43 7/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	50 cts % prem.
10	50 cts % prem.
5	50 cts % prem.
Canton	50 cts % prem.

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Company Limited on Wednesday 29th January 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Account for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th to WEDNESDAY 29th January 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SPELTON HOOPER
Secretary to
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co. Ltd.
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong, 14th January 1919.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Company Limited on Wednesday 29th January 1919, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the statement of account for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY 18th to WEDNESDAY 29th January 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

A. SPELTON HOOPER
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 13rd January, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Company Limited on Wednesday 29th January 1919 at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th to WEDNESDAY 29th January 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SPELTON HOOPER
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.


THE HONG KONG LAND RECLAMATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH COMPANY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson Company, Limited, on WEDNESDAY 29th January, 1919, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th to WEDNESDAY 29th January 1919 both days inclusive during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

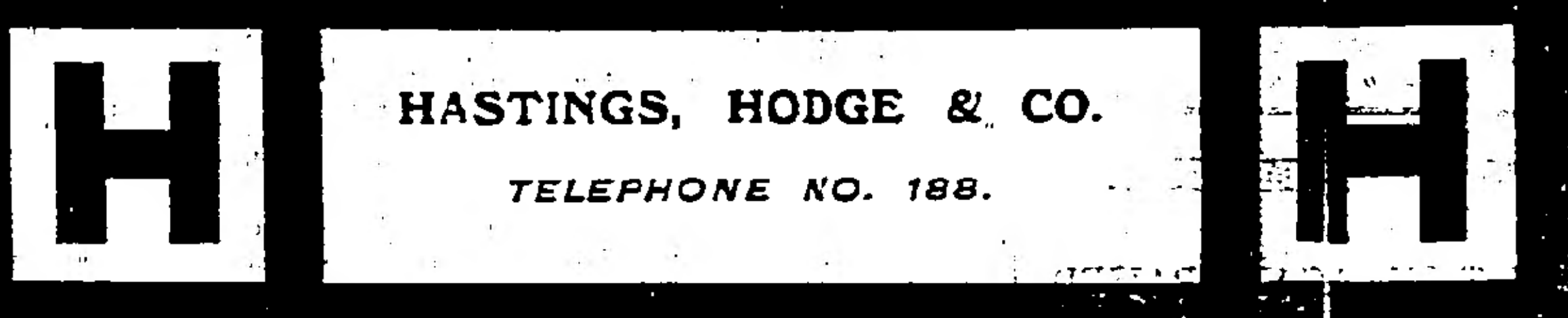
MOWBAY & NORTHGOTE.
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13rd January, 1919.



A SELF SUPPORTING EMPIRE.

In the near future Australia is going to be a great source of supply for the Far East. We specialise in Australian Produce and through our agents in Melbourne (Messrs. Brock and Koekkoek) we are able to secure the cream of the Australian markets. Supplies of LIFEGUARD CONDENSED MILK, AULSEBROOK'S BISCUITS, B. & K. JAMS, FOSTER'S LAGER BEER, BOAG'S STOUT, CALDWELL'S CLARET, BUTTER and CHEESE (GIPPSLAND and NORTHERN CO-OPERATIVE Society) HONEY, V.B. LEMON SQUASH, — have just arrived.

All the above line's are stocked by LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and the leading stores.



HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.

TELEPHONE NO. 188.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the creditors of the Company will be held on Saturday the 25th day of January 1919 at the registered office of the Company, St George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria House, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon pursuant to the provisions of Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911.

At this meeting the creditors will be asked to determine whether an application shall be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with Hugh Frank Campbell the Liquidator appointed by the Company or for the appointment of a Committee of Inspection.

Dated the 6th January 1919,
H. F. CAMPBELL
Liquidator,
The China Light & Power Company Limited.

PREVENT DISEASE "INSECTOX"

IMPROVED "HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY" SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOES & OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.

"INSECTOX OUTFITS" containing of "Household Insectox". Price \$4.00

"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX" Beddie, for use in homes, hospitals, hotels, etc. Price \$1.30 per tin.

"CRUDE INSECTOX" Beddie, extra strong, for use in camps, stables, factories, etc. Price \$1.30 per tin.

"HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX" Beddie, for spraying plants infested with insects, etc. Price 70c. per tin.

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, Bakilly Co., Hongkong, and leading stores.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
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BOTTLE IN NEW YORK



"CONNOISSEUR'S CHOICE."

STOCKED BY ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

G. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register their names and particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and suburbs, it contains lists of EXPORT-MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the most forward, reliable supply; also PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal Provincial Towns and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom. Synopses of the Merchants and Dealers in each class of goods.

ENTIRELY REWRITTEN
The new London Directory, now ready, is a complete and up-to-date guide to the business of the United Kingdom. It contains the names and addresses of all the leading firms in every branch of industry and commerce, and is a most valuable reference work for all business men.

It is a most valuable reference work for all business men, and is a most valuable reference work for all business men.

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BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business.

Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital — (France) 45,000,000. Paid up — 22,500,000. (1/2 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.

General Manager A. J. Bernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, YUNNAN, etc.

BANKERS: FRANCE, Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LONDON: London County Westminster & Paris's Bank, Ltd. London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15 bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital — Frs. 48,000,000. Reserves — 50,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Montevideo, Shanghai, Canton, Noumea, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tourane, Hankow, Fiume, Peking, Vladivostok, Harbin, Pondichery.

BANKERS: IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale, etc.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD. 司公限有行銀亞東.

Head Office: No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

CAPITAL: \$2,000,000.00.

Directors: Mr. Pong Wei Tung, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Sen, Mr. J. J. Korn, Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Ma Ching Long, Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Wang Yun Tung.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Tong Po.

Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tse Tung.

All Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Terms moderate.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

Ken Tong Po, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND SUBJECT TO OUR OWN INSPECTION.

WE SPECIALISE IN THE REPAIRS, WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY EXPERT MECHANICS.

OF THE LATEST PATENT TYPEWRITERS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO SECURE IN THE LOWEST PRICES, THE BEST QUALITY OF TYPE, INK, AND SUPPLIES.

CANTON, HONGKONG, etc.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital — 15,000,000.

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/.

Silver — \$15,000,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors — \$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. J. H. Rogers, Chairman.

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NOTICES.

GOLOFINA CIGARS.



"PERFECTO"
Actual Size

The Wonderful increase in the
Demand of GOLOFINA Cigars
Demonstrates Beyond QUESTION
Their Superior Quality.

SOLD IN TWO SIZES:-

PERFECTOS & BOUQUETS

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

THE S.P.C.A.

WHAT SHANGHAI DOES.

In view of the growing feeling in Hongkong in favour of reviving the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the public will no doubt be interested to glean some facts concerning the lines upon which the Shanghai Society of that name works. These we have been able to secure through the good offices of a well-known Government official here, who, in common with so many others, is anxious that matters having reached a head, shall not now be allowed to "hang fire."

THE SOCIETY'S AIMS.

First of all it may be stated that the Shanghai Society is managed by a Committee of well-known residents, with the British Consul (Sir Everard Fraser) as President. Its rules and regulations state the object of the Society to be "the teaching of kindness and the suppression of cruelty towards animals of all kinds in Shanghai and China." The claims of the organisation to public sympathy and support are kept well to the fore by the insertion every day in a leading newspaper of an advertisement giving the names of the Committee and officers, inviting readers to become members and stating that "the labour of other charities is divided among many associations, thus this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals."

Members of the Society who so desire are furnished with cards to show that they are associated with the organisation, and these cards may be shown and used when it is found necessary to enlist the services of the police in taking action with regard to a case of cruelty to animals. From the Rules and Regulations we quote the following—

It shall be the duty of every member of the Society—

(a) To endeavour to abate, in every possible legal way, every case of cruelty to animals that may come to his notice. This should be done either by persuading the offender to desist, or by calling the attention of the nearest policeman to the occurrence, or by notifying the Secretary of the Society, whichever course seems most desirable under the

circumstances. But in no case may a member function other than as an ordinary member of the public.

(b) To attend Court to give evidence in any prosecution for an offence of cruelty to animals of which he has been a witness.

(c) To endeavour to increase the membership of the Society and in particular to get all his friends to become members.

(d) To advocate the principle and further the cause of kindness towards animals whenever possible, and never to consider it too much trouble to attempt to alleviate the suffering of any animals whatsoever.

SOME OF ITS METHODS.

It will be seen from the above that the Society is founded on a firm basis and that its ideals are of the loftiest kind. Now we will come to some of the methods by which the organisation fulfils its functions, for these may very well serve to point the way to the Hongkong Society when it is re-started. We give the details as supplied by its Secretary in response to enquiries made indirectly from Hongkong.

The Society has made arrangements with the Municipal Council whereby an Inspector of Police is paid \$30 a month by the Society, and he is responsible for, and looks after, all prosecution for cruelty.

All fines imposed by the Courts in Shanghai are, by an order of the Court, in each case given to the Society.

The Society pays a reward of \$1 to all Chinese and Sikhs, and \$2 to foreigners (Police chiefly) who give information of cruelty which results in a conviction being obtained.

All ponies found in an unfit state are inspected by the Society's vet, who gives a certificate which is shown to the Court on the hearing of the case and which—if the Court does not order the delinquent to pay—is paid for by the Society.

The Society also pays for propaganda in Chinese magazines and gives prizes for essays to school children and also, when suitable, has notices and placards exhibited warning the public against cruelty.

When sufficient funds have been collected, it is the intention of Shanghai Society to pay for a permanent Inspector, but it is not probable that will be done for some time yet.

POULTRY MARKET.

QUESTION AGAIN RAISED.

At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board the question of the provision of a wholesale poultry market was again raised, Mr. Bowley asking what steps had been taken in connection therewith, and whether the Head of the Sanitary Department would submit to the Board any plans which have been prepared with reference to such market.

The Chairman (Mr. A. Gibson) replied that the proposed site had been visited by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government and the Unofficial members, and the general impression was that it was unsuitable. It was agreed that the parties interested should be allowed to occupy the site experimentally, erecting temporary buildings on their own account. They had taken steps in the matter.

After some discussion, Mr. Alabaster said he would give notice of a question to be asked at the next meeting—that the President obtain and lay before the Board any plan that may have been prepared in connection with the market.

The subject then dropped.

TRAINING NOTES.

Owing to the very late arrival of the ponies, very little has, so far, been done at Happy Valley, in what might be termed an organised form. Many of the ponies have not even galloped and there is nothing to indicate the form of the mounts, so it is impossible to give anything in the way of reliable information as to the merits or demerits of the various stables.

The bi-weekly gallops have, of course, started, and will take place on every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and, commencing from Saturday next, we shall endeavour to give our readers as clear an idea as possible as to what is being done. Entries close on Saturday and from that date, no doubt, the work will start in earnest.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
THURSDAY, the 23rd
January 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell's
Street.

A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture

Tapestry & maroon covered
couches & chairs, blackwood
armchairs, desk, flower stands,
teapots, tables & stools, teak
overmantels, teak bookcases &
desks, Japanese water colours,
vases, ornaments, carpets, rugs
etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table &
chairs, teak sideboard with be-
velled mirror, dinner wagon, ice
chest, dinner & dessert services,
electro-plated & glass ware,
cullery, etc., etc.

Double brass & brass mounted
iron bedsteads, teak single &
double wardrobes, dressing tables,
washstands, chest of drawers
etc., etc.

Also
1 Silver Teaset
1 Pianola Piano
1 Gent's Bicycle
And
1 Grand Piano (in good condi-
tion) by Collard and Collard.
On view from Wednesday, the
22nd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY the 28th January
1919,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at No. 27 Belilios Terrace.
A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture.

(Full particulars from catalogue)
On View from Monday, the
27th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mrs J. S. DOBIE to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY 29th January,
1919.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at her residence, No. 53 The Peak
(D. s. Vaux Villas)

The Whole of her Valuable
Household Furniture.

Leather upholstered easy
chairs, Chesterfield armchairs,
Teak hall seat, tea and card
tables, Teak bookcase, Brass
mounted curio cabinet, Raw silk
screens, Water colours, Cut-
velvet pictures, Japanese pla-
ques, bronze and brass ware,
Lace and Madras curtains, Elec-
tric table fan, Electric burners
and fittings etc., etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled
mirror, Extension dining table
and dining chairs, Dinner wagon,
chi onnier, ice chests, French
hard painted coffee cups, Com-
munity plated ware (unused),
electric kettle, toaster etc.

Double and single Iron and
Teak bedsteads, Wardrobes,
Dressing tables, Marble top
washstands, Console table with
long mirror, chest of drawers,
toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Pantry and Kitchen requisites.
Also

A few pieces of Fine Japanese
Oak Furniture by Arthur and
Bond, Yokohama, consisting
of:-

Sideboard, Lady's folding
desk, octagonal table, bookcase
with electric fittings, writing
table, wardrobe with bevelled
mirror and dressing table.

Blackwood-ware (Joss table,
curio stand, tables, cake stand,
teapots and stool).

And

One Coalport tea set.
On view from Sunday, the
16th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per SS KATORI MARU, from
Hongkong.

Bradley Sir A M	Jason Dolores Miss
Beeson Mrs	Kato Prof G
Co deiro A A	Katayama
Campbell Mr & Mrs	Loke Mrs S
L	Louis Madame J
Conland Mr & Mrs	Morrison D F
Greve Sir & Lady	Math's
Crews	Mattox H
Corboto Rev Fr E	Pina J
Carlin Mrs G	Benedict E G
Erans Mrs F W S	Boell's Mrs P
Evans E T	Sargent L C
Forster	Tanico Dr T
Goddum W L	Wado I
Go via Master	Wa's'n J
Ikeda S	

HOTELS.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 13 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate
Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor's A.
Telephone 812. MRS F. E. CAMERON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ARTHUR E. ODELL.
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 P.M. Performance

American Gazette No. 21.

MARBLE HEART

featuring

"KING BAGGAT."

"HOGAN OUT WEST," KEYSTONE COMEDY.

MATINEES

every

Wednesday and Thursday 5.15 p.m.
Saturday 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sunday 6 p.m.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE

TEL. No.
1743.

CORONET

TEL. No.
1743.

TO-NIGHT

at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

WILLIAM FARNUM

IN

"A GILDED FOOL."

"THE LITTLE MONTE CARLO."

Wiffles Singing Lessons,

ETC., ETC.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:-

THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South China.

(opening in the Summer of 1919)

THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific
(Office premises) Ocean Services, and the leading American
business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and
instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as
banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment,
decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or
representative will call on communicating with:-

Telephone No. 433, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

Tel. E.; PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON. Tel. Address:
Palace.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.

Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated
and returned. It is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangements for Families on Application to:-

J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents

Are resident Managers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Charles Maurice
Wilson, at 21, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.